

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA—NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1971

LANDING CASE IN KANSAS

The APRO UFO Symposium

Several hundred persons attended a very successful APRO UFO Symposium at the Gallagher Theater, The University of Arizona, on November 22nd. and 23rd., 1971.

The Symposium commenced shortly after 9 a.m. on November 23rd. with welcoming addresses by Mr. L. J. Lorenzen, APRO Director, and Dr. Russell Petersen, University of Arizona Professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering and Faculty Advisor to The University of Arizona Student Chapter of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the Symposium's co-sponsoring organization. The ten scientists who presented papers, and who were introduced by Mr. Richard Greenwell, APRO Assistant Director, are Consultants to APRO in physical, biological and social sciences.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Chairman of Northwestern University's Astronomy Department, made an Introductory Presentation in which he stated that the meeting "...can be called the first true scientific symposium (on the subject) because all the speakers are recognized scientists in their own right." Dr. Hynek, who was official Consultant to the U.S. Air Force on UFOs for over 20 years, spoke well of APRO and said: "Speaking of APRO Consultants, you may wonder why my name does not appear on this impressive list. It's there, between the lines, as I'd like to be on the roster of any organization which is dedicated to the search for truth and not for political maneuvering."

After Dr. Hynek's introduction, the Biological Sciences Panel convened and the first speaker was Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, a plant physiologist and exobiologist at Utah State University, who stated that "...it is almost incomprehensible that Earth is the only place where there is life." Postulating that there are 50 habitable planets 100 light years from Earth, Dr. Salisbury believed that many life forms could possibly visit our planet. He described Earth life growing in sand, snow, sandstone, gasoline, oil and salt. "We have seen very strange situations where life exists" he said. Dr. Salisbury

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Multiple Witness Case In Maryland

For some time it has been suspected that the "moving stars" occasionally reported might be something quite interesting. One APRO member in New Mexico averages about one sighting per month of meandering night lights which she carefully documents and forwards to APRO.

Field Investigators Doris and Joe Graziano and Mr. John Lutz of Baltimore, Maryland, recently completed the investigation of a sighting at Easton, Maryland, involving two state policemen and two game wardens. Although no structural details were observed, the behavior and appearance of these lighted objects are most interesting.

At 8:30 p.m. EST, Officer Burton Wheedleton, District Game Warden of Talbot County, Maryland was sitting in his car 8 miles south of Easton, Maryland when he happened to glance out the window to the east where he saw what he at first thought was a slow-moving plane. It was proceeding from north to south and Wheedleton watched it for about 20 minutes during which time it reached a point east of him and stopped. He watched it in the stationary position for about 5 minutes before he called it to the attention of officer Mike Walsh, also a District Game Warden in Talbot County (who was 2 miles away in another car) via radio. The main body of the thing appeared to be a buff or cream-colored light with a red light and a green light which rotated around it.

Just as Wheedleton called his fellow officer to come and look at the object, he spotted another similar but brighter object proceeding from south to north. This second object very slowly proceeded to a certain point and it stopped also. The two watched both objects hovering in the sky with the red and green lights rotating from right to left. Wheedleton estimated that the second and brightest object was at about 45 degrees elevation in the east and the first object a little higher and probably much farther away because it was much dimmer. Object number two appeared about one tenth the size of the full moon.

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The following is the preliminary information on a three-witness landing case near Delphos, Kansas on November 2, 1971. Samples of earth taken from within the landing area and a control sample taken from an area outside the ring have been submitted to two geochemists for examination. A complete report will be contained in the January-February issue of the Bulletin when Field Investigator Ted Phillips has completed his investigation and analysis of the soil samples are complete.

At about 7 p.m. C. S. T., 16-year-old Ronald Johnson and his pet dog were tending his flock of sheep at the Johnson farm near Delphos, Kansas. He heard a "rumble" as he approached the back side of the barn. He proceeded toward the sound and was startled to see a bright, "really bright-like a welder" object on or near the ground. He apparently stood and watched the object for five minutes as the preliminary report says that it was on the ground for five minutes before it ascended over a low shed and headed south. Ronald called his parents outside and they both saw a bright object in the southern sky.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson then went with Ronald to the area where the object was first sighted and found a glowing, phosphorescent ring-shaped area on the ground and also noted that portions of trees adjacent to the area were also glowing. Mrs. Johnson took a photo of the ground immediately.

After touching the soil (which was not warm just minutes after the object's ascent), Mr. and Mrs. Johnson noted that the ends of their fingers were numb. This condition persisted in Mrs. Johnson for about a week. Mrs. Johnson is employed at a local rest home and said that she could not feel the pulses of her patients during that time.

The appearance and condition of the ring-shaped area is probably the most interesting part of this case. The soil was quite dry and light brown in color. When Mr. Phillips viewed the ring 32 days later it was noted that the ground surrounding the ring and also the area inside of the ring was extremely muddy as several inches of precipitation had fallen during that time. The ring was outlined with

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New Membership Dues

As of January 1, 1972, membership dues in APRO will increase one dollar (from \$5.00 to \$6.00) in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Membership dues in all other countries will increase from U. S. \$6.00 to U. S. \$7.00. The same rates apply to subscribers.

The staff regrets the necessity to increase dues, but recent postal increases have put a tremendous strain on the budget. We would like to point out that APRO was founded in 1952 when first class mail was still only three cents per ounce. Membership dues at that time were only \$3.00 per year. Since then, first class mail has been raised to eight cents per ounce, which is almost a 150% increase over the 1952 rate while APRO's dues, including the new rate, have increased only 100%.

During the 20 year period since APRO was founded, the Bulletin was changed from a mimeographed format to printed form, we have sponsored Symposiums and in general contributed greatly to the mass of information which comprises UFO research material.

We have had few objections to the idea of a raise in dues; in fact, it has been urged by many members in the past two years. When compared to other UFO periodicals, *The APRO Bulletin* carries more investigated cases, scientific comment and actual wordage than any other periodical and carries no advertisements. Therefore, in view of rising costs and particularly postage rates, the \$1.00 increase is minimal and justified.

The federal board set up by President Nixon to direct Phase II of his economic reforms recently announced that dues to non-profit organizations are exempt from the wage-price freeze.

Two New Consultants

Two new members have joined APRO's panel of Consultants in the fields of Physics and Zoology.

New Consultant in Physics is Dr. Michael J. Duggin, who visited APRO several months ago. Dr. Duggin obtained a Ph.D. in Physics at Monash University (Australia) in 1965. Previously, he was a geophysicist with Australia's Bureau of Mineral Resources and in 1966 was a postdoctoral fellow and Assistant Professor in the Department of Material Engineering at the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Until recently, Dr. Duggin was a Senior Research Scientist with the Division of Physics of the Australian Government's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO). He now holds the same position with the Mineral Physics Section of the Minerals Research Laboratories of CSIRO.

Dr. Duggin, who participated in the

recent ANZAAS UFO Symposium (see other article in this issue), has had a keen interest in UFO phenomena for many years and now intends to be actively involved in analyzing the data. He is undertaking two important projects which will be announced only after their completion, at his own request.

Dr. Richard Etheridge, Chairman of the Department of Zoology at San Diego State College, is APRO's other new Consultant. Dr. Etheridge obtained a BS in Zoology in 1951 from Tulane University, an MS in the same field in 1952 from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. in Zoology from the same university in 1959. Dr. Etheridge was formerly at the University of Southern California as a lecturer and Postdoctoral Fellow (1959-61) and was a Research Associate at Ohio State University (1962). He became an Assistant Professor at San Diego State College in 1961, an Associate Professor in 1965 and a full Professor in 1968. He has been Chairman of the Zoology Department since 1969.

Over the past 20 years, Dr. Etheridge has published a large number of zoological papers, primarily on reptiles. He is a member of 14 scientific societies and holds the following positions with some of them: Curator of Reptiles, San Diego Society of Natural History; Board of Governors, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists; Executive Council, Herpetologist's League; Board of Directors, Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles; Research Associate, Los Angeles County Museum. Previously, Dr. Etheridge was on the Board of Directors of the Southern California Academy of Sciences (1963-1969) and was Interim Curator of Herpetology at the University of Florida's State Museum (1963).

Dr. Etheridge's interest in UFOs is directly linked to his interest in exobiology and his knowledge and experience will complement the work being done by Dr. Salisbury and Dr. Anderson in that field.

ANZAAS UFO Symposium

A one-day UFO symposium was held at the University of Adelaide, on October 30th, 1971, sponsored by the South Australia Division of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS).

Dr. Rupert J. Best, Chairman of the South Australia Division of ANZAAS, introduced the symposium by stating: "Any scientist who is interested in such as yet unexplained observations will want to have them investigated scientifically, not only to satisfy his curiosity, but also because he knows that many important discoveries are made by investigating ap-

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Landing

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unmelted snow although the surrounding snow had melted. Under the snow the soil was still quite dry and light brown in color.

Upon removing the surface soil, Mr. Phillips noted that the soil contained a large quantity of a white substance. He points out that this condition has been noted in at least four other trace cases in the past.

After viewing the site Mr. Phillips observed that a landing by any conventional aircraft would have been impossible. A large limb was hanging over the edge of the ring and showed what appeared to be heat blisters. Limbs were green in the center, yet they snapped at the slightest pressure, he said.

Witnesses in the area who viewed the ring said that it continued to glow for four days after the event. Ronald claimed that the rumbling sound made by the object changed to a high-pitched sound "like a jet" as it passed over the shed.

Soil samples furnished by Mr. Phillips have been forwarded to Dr. Harold Williams, APRO's Consultant in Geochemistry, and Mr. Phillips is having a separate analysis done by another geochemist in his area. A copy of the report is being forwarded to Dr. John Munday, APRO's Consultant in Biophysics and his comments concerning the effects on the Johnson family will be included with our complete report in our next issue.

Maryland

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During the period of time that the two watched the object (from 8:30 p.m. to about 11:30), they notified the State Police then went to the Police Barracks, where they were told that Wallops Island, Patuxent Naval Air Station and Dover Air Force Base had been notified and that Dover said that they had picked up an unknown on radar. Wheedleton stopped watching the object at about 11:30 p.m.

Officer Walsh's testimony confirms that of Wheedleton except that he had not observed the objects as they moved into position.

Two additional witnesses were Thursday F. Cooper, Jr., Trooper, Maryland State Police, Easton Barrack, and Sergeant Larry Morris also of the Maryland State Police. It was Cooper who was at the Easton Barrack when the call came in from Wheedleton and Walsh and he proceeded to the Game Wardens' area and watched the objects. He then called the Barrack again and confirmed the sighting. At that time Sergeant Morris went outside with one of the cadets to view the object from his location. He confirmed the sighting, then called Patuxent



Shown above is the ring described in the Kansas landing case. See page 1 and left.

N.A.S., Wallops Island and Dover Air Force Base and established that they had no aircraft in the area. Morris claimed that the duty officer at Dover told him that they had sighted something on radar which they were not able to identify, but failed to inquire as to the location of the unknown to see if it could have been the same object as one of those being watched near Easton.

Officer Cooper was formerly an Electrician's Mate in Naval Aviation and indicated that he was familiar with running lights, etc., of military aircraft. He also gave the best description of their approximate location—just below the belt of the constellation Orion.

The only conflicting testimony is related to minor points such as exact time, and exact elevation. Because of his background it is felt that Officer Cooper's estimation of elevation should be taken as the more accurate one.

In evaluating this case, it is tempting to write it off as misidentification of a couple of stars. However, there are several points which make it clear that the four men were observing something very unusual some distance away. First, although he was the only one who saw the objects move across the sky to the eventual hovering position, we can find no reason to doubt Officer Wheedleton's word. Second, when viewed through binoculars, the white (or buff) background light and the red and green lights which alternately crossed in front of it, giving the impression that they were revolving around it, became much brighter and more distinct. All of the officers noted that the night was exceptionally clear and that the objects did not give the appearance of

stars in the early hours of the sighting, being much larger, brighter and exhibiting the red and green light. If refraction of the light of a couple of stars had been the explanation of the sighting, we would have expected other stars to exhibit the same characteristics, which they did not.

All witnesses agreed that toward the end of the sighting, from about 10:30 on, the objects appeared to move away and up. No sound was heard during the sighting except for a sonic boom which was heard about 8:30 and does not fit the statements of Wallops, Dover and Patuxent to the effect that there were no aircraft in the area.

Symposium

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discussed the form that extraterrestrial intelligent life might take and suggested that the humanoid form might be the most convenient; he noted that most reports of UFO occupants involve humanoid observations.

Dr. John C. Munday's presentation concerned the kind of data to look for in CE (close encounter) UFO reports and offered various possible explanations for certain reported effects and after-effects. Two cases were reviewed for their biophysical data, one being the Anolaima, Colombia, case (see *The APRO Bulletin* for July-August, 1969, and September-October, 1969); animal reactions, radiation effects and electromagnetic effects were also discussed. Dr. Munday used a strangeness-reliability scale (originally proposed by Dr. Hynek) upon which to base his analyses. A biophysicist at Can-

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Symposium

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ada's University of Toronto, Dr. Munday also made recommendations for future on-the-spot investigations and stated: "If CE descriptions of UFOs are reliable representations...of physical reality, then we can hardly avoid the aircraft/spacecraft explanation of UFOs."

Dr. Harold A. Cahn, a Northern Arizona University biologist (and parapsychologist), discussed the possible paranormal aspects of UFO phenomena. He proposed that "we see what we believe — not believe what we see" and presented psychological and psychophysiological evidence to support his theory. Dr. Cahn is not a believer or a disbeliever in UFOs. APRO does not necessarily support parapsychological explanations for UFO sightings but the organization favors research in all areas and Dr. Cahn's paper was of interest to all who were present.

After lunch, the Social Sciences Panel convened and papers were presented by Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, Dr. Emerson W. Shideler and Dr. Robert F. Creegan. Dr. Sprinkle, a psychologist from The University of Wyoming, discussed the type of persons who report UFOs and stated that the available evidence "...does not support the hypothesis that 'kooks and cultists'...are the primary source of UFO sightings; in fact, the available evidence suggests that UFO reports are submitted by persons who represent a wide range of psychological and sociological characteristics." Dr. Sprinkle also pointed out that about 5 million adult Americans have seen UFOs (a 1966 Gallup Poll) but that 90% of the sightings in the USA are never reported to authorities or UFO organizations.

Dr. Shideler, a Professor of Philosophy Emeritus (and until recently Head of the Philosophy Department), Iowa State University, presented an esoteric discussion titled "A Metaphysics for UFOs." He stated that he had "no answer to that hard question (of possible extraterrestrial visitation). I have set a much simpler question for this paper. That question is why does novelty have such a hard time among us?" Dr. Shideler said: "If UFOs are what many people think they are, a radical revision of our present world view will be required. Such a revision would involve our notion of time and space, the nature of physical reality, the structure of science, the nature of man and our place in the scheme of things, as well as related questions of knowledge and value..."

Later in his presentation, Dr. Shideler stated: "The problem with UFOs is that we have not had a sufficiently flexible or comprehensive pattern of the whole from which to work. We have been thinking of machines which have certain characteristics, capacities and limitations. Since some UFO phenomena do not fit this

machine patter, i.e., the machines we know cannot do the things reported, they cannot be machines, and if not then either they are imaginary or misinterpreted natural phenomena. We need different and more flexible patterns for the Universe, and the way to get them is to be readier to accept phenomena as reported. In other words, we need to free our vision and imagination for the discovery of other relationships and interactions than those we now accept as definitive."

Dr. Creegan, a Professor of Philosophy at the State University of New York at Albany, offered various criteria or "desired characteristics" in UFO reports, such as "number of observers," "duration of sighting," "multiple physical locations of observers," "different response capacities based upon educational or general cultural diversity," "instrumentation" and "physical effects" — such as changes in machines, persons or animals.

After discussing investigative techniques employed in Canada and Great Britain, Dr. Creegan concluded that "...the missing links between local human intelligence and intelligence of a similar or higher degree of complexity might throw light on the nature and origins and destiny of man. The desire to better understand the authors of an unknown technology is part and parcel of the desire better to understand ourselves. And these deep considerations, in turn, have an impact upon our theory of face validity in (UFO) reports."

The Physical Sciences Panel, which convened at 10:00 a.m. on November 23rd consisted of Dr. Richard C. Henry, Dr. Walter W. Walker, Dr. B. Roy Frieden and Dr. John S. Derr. Dr. Henry addressed himself to the question of interstellar spaceflight, among other things, and pointed out that an investment of between 0.1 and 1.0 of the U.S. Gross National Product (GNP) would make an interstellar spaceship a reality; however, with a 4% growth rate in the GNP, an interstellar ship would cost the same as a Saturn V in about 200 years. Dr. Henry accepts the feasibility of interstellar flight and, by means of time dilation due to speeds close to that of light, astronauts could virtually live for millions of years (Earth time).

Dr. Henry stated that "...it is often objected that by the time we made the voyage and came back to Earth, all our friends on Earth would be dead, so no one would make the trip. I think this is an extremely naive and short-sighted argument. I think the answer is to take your friends with you and not to come back at all!" He stated that he would expect interstellar voyages to be made by communities of perhaps 25,000 people "who have committed themselves forever to a wandering existence." Dr. Henry is an x-ray astronomer with the Naval Re-

search Laboratory in Washington D.C. and a professor at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

The second speaker was Dr. Walker, who most APRO members know for his recent analysis of the Ubatuba magnesium samples (see *The APRO Bulletin* for July-August, 1970) with Dr. Robert W. Johnson, APRO's other Consultant in Metallurgy. In his discussion of the Ubatuba material, Dr. Walker made it clear that he cannot "prove" that it is from an extraterrestrial technology, but he has demonstrated that it is very unique in structure and its availability on a remote Brazilian beach in 1957 can only be speculated upon. Analysis of the Apache Junction artifact (see *The APRO Bulletin* for January-February, 1970 and May-June, 1970) was also discussed, as well as an object which fell in Missouri in May, 1970 (see *The APRO Bulletin* for May-June 1970). The latter object is still undergoing analysis and final results were not available at the Symposium.

Dr. Frieden, a professor at The University of Arizona's new Optical Sciences Center, reviewed the better UFO photographs in APRO files and offered possible explanations for some of them. He divided UFO photo types into three basic categories: McMinville, Trindade and Balwyn, the latter being the rarest. In his study of possible explanations involving hoaxes, he searched for double-exposures (accidental or deliberate), montages and models. The data studied involved: "Position and density of shadows," "blur uniformity," "contrast loss consistent with distance," "double exposure clues," "montage clues," and "geometrical distortion of UFO."

As a result of Dr. Frieden's analysis, several UFO photo cases in APRO files have either proven to be clever fakes or serious doubt has been cast on their authenticity. The AVENSA airliner photo from Venezuela is one of them. A study of the shadows of the aircraft and the UFO demonstrated that there was a significant difference in shadow density (a ratio of 4-1); therefore, although the shadows fall in their correct positions on the ground, one of them (probably the UFO's) was *not* caused by blocking the sun's rays. Strong doubt was cast on the Balwyn photo when Dr. Frieden pointed out that a blurring effect on the chimney was not apparent on the object. Furthermore, various straight and unnatural-looking lines through the clouds were found, indicating a possible montage. The Trindade Island (IGY) photos and the McMinville (Trent) photos, however, could not be proven fakes and Dr. Frieden considers them the best photographic evidence available.

The last speaker at the Symposium was Dr. Derr, a seismologist with the

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Symposium

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Martin Marietta Corp. in Denver who is in Mission Design for the Viking Mars lander (1975). Dr. Derr's topic was "earthquake lights" — a rare sky luminescence which has been reported before, during and after seismic activity. Over the years, UFO reports have also been made in the vicinity of earthquakes and Dr. Derr feels that many of these could be due to natural "earthquake light" phenomena. He discussed the pioneering work of two Japanese seismologists, Terada and Musya, and concluded with the theoretical studies by Dr. James McDonald and Dr. David Finkelstein.

Dr. Finkelstein demonstrated that luminous phenomena could be caused by ground-to-ground electric discharges, called arch lighting. "Some evidence exists," Dr. Derr explained, "to suggest that the stress accumulated in rocks over a period of years may begin to be released very slowly several days before a large quake. This straining could lead to generation of a high seismo-electric potential, generated by stress on piezo-electric quartz in the rocks, and the resultant discharges might be seen several hours before the actual fault break of the major earthquake."

After the presentation of papers in each session, a panel discussion was held among the speakers of that session. Mr. Lorenzen moderated the biological panel discussion, Mrs. Lorenzen the social panel and Mr. Greenwell the physical panel. Many other aspects of UFOs and their implications were discussed but APRO is unable to present them at this time. The main consensus of the Symposium was that a phenomenon exists and that its origin is probably physical and unconventional. The possibility of extraterrestrial visitation was considered likely, although not provable at the present time. Dr. Derr particularly emphasized that, at least in our case, unmanned planetary exploration was a good start but that eventually man himself will have to go to the planets and later to the stars.

Three speakers were unable to attend the Symposium due to other professional responsibilities which could not be cancelled. They were Dr. Kenneth V. Anderson, anatomist, Dr. Robert S. Ellwood, historian of religion, and Dr. Kenneth Hessel, an electrical engineer who was to speak on UFO propulsion. Other attendants, in the audience, were APRO Consultants Dr. Robert S. Mellor, Dr. Lorin P. McRae and Dr. Philip Seff, as well as a number of out of State Field Investigators, including Ken Steinmetz from Colorado and Robert Young from California. Mrs. Irene Granchi, APRO's Field Investigator in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, made a special visit to APRO for the Symposium,

representing the following Brazilian UFO organizations: CBPCOANI, IBACE and ABECE. She was also observer for the Commission for Investigation of Unidentified Aerial Objects — a semi-official organ of the Brazilian Air Force Ministry.

Press coverage of the Symposium was good. Local papers carried large stories and the press-wires carried some of them. The *National Inquirer* sent a representative and a feature should have appeared by the time this *Bulletin* is received.

ANZAAS

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parently inexplicable phenomena encountered by chance."

Dr. Brian H. Horton, Chairman of the Symposium (and a member of the host university's Department of Physics), also made some introductory remarks, explaining how the symposium originated. (A radio program had created immense public interest and local scientists had not been in a position to answer the public's questions satisfactorily.) Dr. Horton called for participants to listen, ask questions and not be "unwilling to accept the existence of and reasons for other ideas."

The first speaker was Dr. Michael J. Duggin, a physicist with the Australian Government's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in Sydney — and a new Consultant to APRO in Physics (see other article in this issue) — who presented a 10 minute "Statement of the Problem." Dr. Duggin reviewed the major UFO events and studies through the 40s, 50s and 60s, to acquaint those present with the history of UFOs. Dr. Duggin was critical of the *Condon Report's* recommendation of discontinuing UFO studies, in view of the fact that the report itself contains 34% of unexplainable cases. He stated: "I feel that there are many cases of reported UFOs which are not explained and feel that the implications, if even a few of these have the described characteristics of flight and manoeuvrability, warrant further study."

The next presentation was by Mr. Colin Norris of the Australian Flying Saucer Research Society in Adelaide, who described some reported characteristics of UFO sightings around the world, after which Mr. B. G. Roberts presented an unofficial paper stating the Australian Department of Air's position on UFOs, which was almost identical to that of the U.S. Department of Defense and the British Ministry of Defence. Some of the data concerning the U.S. Air Force studies was incorrect (or outdated) and the paper tended to attempt to demonstrate that *all* UFO reports could be identified if sufficient information were provided by witnesses.

Dr. Duggin then presented a 30 minute

paper, in which he discussed some important cases and described the status of UFO research in the United States. (Dr. Duggin said that APRO is "...very credible as a scientific body...and I know and agree with the methods used.") He was again critical of the *Condon Report's* conclusions, although he considered much of the data therein as valuable. "If we read the report of the Condon Committee closely" he said "and ignore Dr. Condon's conclusion, there is a strong argument for continued intense research."

The next speaker was Mr. Lynn R. Mitchell, Supervising Meteorologist, Deputy to the Regional Director of Meteorology in South Australia (and Secretary of the Australian Meteorological Association). Mr. Mitchell made an interesting review of Atmospheric and astronomical phenomena which could, under certain conditions, be misidentified as "flying saucers." Some of the phenomena were that of refraction and reflection, diffraction, scattering, scintillation, lenticular clouds, mirages, meteors and ball lightning. Also discussed were man-made devices such as satellites and balloons as well as searchlights. Mr. Mitchell was surprised that no UFO sighting has ever been reported by professional Australian meteorologists.

Dr. Peter Delin, a University of Adelaide Psychology Lecturer, presented an interesting discussion on scientific thinking and its relationship to UFOs. He stated: "Since a position of scepticism is one that is relatively easy to take up, without special training, it will not be surprising if we find that it also characterises those people who have little scientific training or aptitude, but who, for reasons related to their personality structure, wish to think of themselves as being scientific." Dr. Delin explained that a "position of scepticism" is one which requires some justification, as does a "position of belief." "In exactly the same way as the credulous person sometimes seems to go out of his way to find extraordinary things to believe in," stated Dr. Delin, "the sceptic often seems to be trying very hard to find things to disbelieve in."

With relation to UFOs, Dr. Delin added that he is convinced that "the extremely credulous and the extremely sceptical are brothers under the skin, displaying similar faults of reasoning, biased observation, and capricious assignment of *a priori* probabilities, and displaying similar evidence of strong internal motivation unrelated to the subject matter under discussion but predisposing them to the point of view they take up." His presentation was certainly one of the more interesting ones of the symposium.

The next speaker was Dr. L. N.

(See ANZAAS—Page Six)

ANZAAS

(Continued from Page Five)

Mander, an organic chemist at the University of Adelaide, who gave a summary of exobiology. He discussed the conditions necessary for the conception of life and its evolution into intelligent life forms, and believed that many such conditions exist throughout the Universe. He concluded that "Since the time taken for man to develop is only a tick of the geological clock, then we may certainly expect very many of these organisms to be very much more advanced than us, assuming that they do not share mankind's suicidal tendencies."

Dr. D. G. McCoy, of the University of Adelaide's Physics Department, discussed interstellar spaceflight and radio-communication, based mainly on the published works of American astrophysicist Carl Sagan (see other article in this issue). Dr. McCoy stated that radio-communication was the most likely method of intercourse between galactic civilizations, although he stated that, due to time dilation, spaceflight at almost the speed of light would enable astronauts to travel huge distances within reasonable time periods (i.e., to the nucleus of the galaxy in 20 years at 1.g. acceleration). Upon their return 40 years later, however, the Earth would have aged about 60^4 years.

Dr. McCoy pointed out that no known propulsion systems could achieve the desired performance at this time and even when they are developed he feared that interstellar gas, particularly hydrogen, would appear as an intense beam of highly penetrating radiation; his data indicated that, at a speed close to that of light (and one hydrogen atom per cm^3), the radiation intensity would be 10^3 higher than that of the Sun at the Earth's surface. "Damage to the rocket and travellers would probably be extensive, even for advanced technologies," he added, "but huge magnetic shields and ionizing beams from the rocketship could overcome this problem..." He concluded by stating that "It seems highly probable that physical space-travel beyond a few tens of light years does not take place." Dr. McCoy did not comment or speculate on the nature of UFO reports.

The last speaker of the symposium was Dr. D. Herbison-Evans, a chemist and astronomer at Sydney University, who proposed "How to Solve the UFO Problem." Dr. Herbison-Evans theorized that the field of view of the human eye is about 10 sq. km. and therefore a single observer (or camera) would see a UFO in the United States every 1,000 years (the U.S. having an area of almost 10^7 sq. km.). However, this conclusion is reached based on 10,000 Blue Book reports in 10 years, when in actuality it was about 12,000 reports in about 23 years.

Dr. Herbison-Evans also assumes that the percentage of misidentifications and hoaxes cancels out the percentage of persons who do not report sightings, which is highly questionable. However, based on these figures, he proposes that one good observation could be obtained per year with 1,000 observation stations, each being capable of monitoring gravitational field, electric field, magnetic field, particle emission, electromagnetic waves and optical, ultraviolet and x-ray emissions. The expense of such stations would be enormous (i.e., one chart recorder for magnetic field costs about \$1,000).

Alternatively, he proposed a much cheaper method of getting good UFO data by utilizing a diffraction grating over the lens of a camera. The temperature, composition and velocity of a given object could then be calculated to a fair degree. He estimated that such cameras, with automatic timers for night use, would cost about \$200 per station, or \$200,000 for the 1,000 stations necessary to get the one good reading per year. Dr. Herbison-Evans' proposals have some merit but whether agencies with sufficient funds ever make the investment remains to be seen.

The ANZAAS Symposium was a success and good, local news-media coverage was obtained. Dr. Duggin, in a recent communication to APRO, states that the Executive of the South Australia Division of ANZAAS has agreed to "act as referee for research proposals, in the event of funds becoming available, for properly conducted research."

Follow-Up

FOLLOW-UP

The July-August *Bulletin* carried a story on page 5 in the press reports column concerning the photographs of a UFO taken by policemen in England. At the time the photographs were discussed in the press certain astronomical authorities in England expressed their opinion that the object photographed was probably Venus.

During Dr. J. Allen Hynek's visit to Tucson for the APRO UFO Symposium, he told Mrs. Lorenzen of his recent visit to England and investigation of the report and photographs. Based on the testimony of the policemen involved and on-the-spot investigation, Dr. Hynek concluded that the principals were indeed watching Venus but that when they attempted to photograph it, they inadvertently took pictures of a street light and later concluded that it was the bright object they had seen.

Press Reports

Although there have been a good number of UFO sightings reported in the

press during the past few months, most involve meandering nightlights and flyovers. We did receive an interesting account of a sighting by some Girl Guides at a Camp-out at Himbleton near Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, in August.

According to the clips, an object described as cigar-shaped and sporting red and green lights, flew over the heads of Mrs. Olwyn Grainger, guider, Mrs. Betty McGowan, guider, and Miss Lottie Hare, Dudley divisional commissioner of the Girl Guides. They claimed that the object proceeded into the field next to their area, approximately 150 yards from their location and hovered for nearly an hour.

Mrs. Lorenzen has received confirmation of the sighting from Mrs. Grainger, including the following additional information:

Mrs. Grainger and Mrs. McGowan were sitting in the camp kitchen when they heard a terrific roar and looked up to see what they first thought was an aircraft out of control. "It came directly toward us and when it was nearly overhead it veered off to the right," she said. At this point Miss Hare and two guiders, Moira McGowan, 16, and Rachel Walker, 14, joined them and they watched the object for nearly an hour. She said the object was a "mass of black—darker than the night"—with red lights. She also said that before the object appeared neither she nor Mrs. McGowan heard it coming—it was just suddenly there. While watching the object an airplane came and circled the camp about 6 times but when queried about this later, the R. A. F. denied that they had any aircraft in the area on that night. "None of us have vivid imaginations—we definitely saw something very strange that night—something we have never seen before," Mrs. Grainger asserts.

Considerably more information is needed on this case, and questionnaires requesting specific information have been sent to the witnesses. Further information will be contained in our Follow-Up article in a future issue.

Corrections

An oversight on our part in the second column, Page 1 story of the January-February 1971 *Bulletin* caused the omission of the location of the Davis occupant sighting. Mrs. Davis lives at Edina, Missouri. Also, in the same article, the printer left out one line at the bottom of Column 2, Page 1, and that sentence should read: "He" seemed to be on a level with the window which would have placed him about 7 feet off the ground level. We apologize for these omissions and hope that the membership will realize that such inadvertent errors do sometimes occur.

(See Corrections—Page Seven)

Corrections

(Continued from Page Six)

We have received several letters concerning the illustrations on page 6. They are labeled "Second Phase" and "Third Phase" of the sighting. Inquirers wanted to know what happened to the "First Phase" drawing. Actually, the first phase drawing was so similar to the second phase illustration that it was omitted for the sake of space.

UFOs, ETI And Sagan

The APRO UFO Symposium was held at a time when scientific and public interest in extraterrestrial life (ETL) was high. A U.S. space vehicle named Mariner 9 entered orbit about Mars and commenced transmitting to Earth the clearest pictures yet of that planet. Two Soviet spacecraft, Mars 2 and Mars 3, also entered Martian orbits and deposited capsules on the planet's surface.

Some weeks before, a Soviet-American conference on detecting extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI) was held at Byurakan, in Soviet Armenia. The conference was sponsored by both the Soviet and U.S. Academies of Sciences. The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) journal *Science* had a rare article on ETI in October and the December 13th issue of *Time* magazine had a cover story on both ETL and ETI.

One of the results of the Mariner 9 experiments indicated that the two Martian moonlets, Phobos and Deimos, are huge chunks of rock pockmarked with craters, thus apparently dispelling a theory that the satellites are hollow and artificial. A Soviet astrophysicist, I.S. Shklovskii, once proposed that the satellites could very well be giant space dwellings constructed by dying Martian civilization. Although the likelihood of life on Mars is still an open question, *intelligent* life on that planet (or on other planets of the Solar System) is now considered an impossibility. This is also the opinion of APRO's own Exobiology Consultant, Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, who, until recent years, was one of the few scientists who still maintained that advanced life forms on Mars were a possibility.

The conference in Soviet Armenia was attended by Dr. Frank Drake, Chairman of Cornell University's Astronomy Department, and Dr. Carl Sagan, Director of Cornell's Laboratory for Planetary Studies. Dr. Drake was the radio-astronomer who once led a search for ETI signals (known as Project OZMA). Dr. Sagan was the co-author (with the Russian I.S. Shklovskii) of the classic book *Intelligent Life in the Universe*. The conference participants agreed that further cooperative research should be conducted for the detection of ETL in space (through such fields as prebiological organic chemistry)

and the detection of intelligent signals from other stars (through astronomy, radio-physics and computer science).

At a subsequent conference, Dr. Sagan stated his belief that there are probably as many as one million technologically intelligent civilizations scattered across our galaxy, the Milky Way (the closest one being "several hundred light years from Earth"). He suggested that some of these civilizations may have discovered "new laws of physics" which could facilitate radio communication between the vast distances separating the stars.

Dr. Sagan's position on UFOs is a curious one. At the same press conference, he stated that UFOs cannot be extraterrestrial space vehicles because they would be "uneconomical." His new "economic theory" is based on the fact that planets are round. Thus, they are finite and have limited resources, making interstellar travel, on a large scale, uneconomical. There are a number of arguments which could be raised, one being the possible existence of advanced technologies on Jupiter-type planets; although such planets would be round, their resources would be far larger than those of an Earth-type planet. It has also been proposed that Jupiter-type planets large enough to radiate their own heat, could travel through interstellar space independent of a parent star (Jupiter actually emits more radiation than it receives from the Sun). Such wandering bodies, known as Liliputian planets, would have to be large indeed.

Even accepting Dr. Sagan's "economic theory," one can question, on purely philosophical grounds, whether an intelligent species would be content with mere radio communication. There are *no* physical laws which prohibit interstellar space-flight for man, only "economic laws." It has been predicted that once engineering problems (propulsion, biomedical, etc.) have been overcome, which depend totally on funding, flights to the nearby stars (5-15 light years) will be possible for man.

Over the years, Dr. Sagan has supported the concept of interstellar space-flight, although on a limited scale. Due to the distances between the stars and the apparent impossibility of matter moving faster than that of light (which is over 186,000 miles per second) he proclaims that visits between various civilizations occur comparatively rarely. (The possibility of ETI having enormously longer life spans than that of *homo sapiens* — or even being "immortal" through elimination of the aging process — does not seem to be considered.) He believes in the likelihood that ETI visited Earth in the past, perhaps during man's recorded history, and he urges archeological science to attempt to uncover proof of such visitations.

Dr. Sagan will not consider the extraterrestrial hypothesis (ETH) for UFOs seriously *because visitations on the scale reported by UFO witnesses would be impossible* according to our *present* knowledge of the Universe and the laws of physics. Curiously, Dr. Sagan is willing to accept "new laws of physics" which would facilitate interstellar radio-communication but *not* interstellar transport!

Dr. Sagan has a brilliant, inquiring mind and his endeavors in the search for intelligent signals from space is strongly supported by APRO. However, his attitude toward UFOs and his lack of interest in actual, good UFO reports is difficult to understand.

Dr. James E. McDonald

APRO members will recall the tragic death of Dr. James E. McDonald, a University of Arizona physicist, in June, 1971. He worked hard to bring the UFO question before scientific and government bodies for several years. After his death, Mrs. McDonald collected all his UFO materials into a small office at the McDonald residence in Tucson, which will be available to legitimate professionals conducting research into UFO matters. Mr. Richard Greenwell, APRO Assistant Director, is helping Mrs. McDonald organize the vast amount of material that her husband left.

Four colleagues and friends of the late Dr. McDonald issued a "Memorial Resolution," parts of which APRO has decided to reproduce in the *Bulletin* as a tribute to the fallen scientist:

Dr. McDonald was a scientist and a person having most unusual qualities. He was a voracious reader and had an encyclopedic memory. There were few scientific subjects which escaped at least partial scrutiny and in many areas, his knowledge made him an authority. Anyone who encountered Dr. McDonald in the midst of a research endeavor will surely recall his relentless pursuit of knowledge and understanding.

The contributions to the atmospheric sciences by Dr. McDonald extended far beyond the contents of his published papers. He was a brilliant teacher and lecturer who was an inspiration to his students. His courses in cloud and precipitation physics were outstanding in content, challenging in presentation, successful in exciting interest and curiosity, sometimes sprinkled with sarcasm and often lightened with humor. In his lectures, he invariably impressed audiences with his attention to details and his extensive documentation.

One of Dr. McDonald's early important papers published in 1954 dealt with the shape of raindrops. During the fifties and sixties he published a series of articles dealing with problems of cloud physics, (See McDonald—Page Eight)

Back Bulletins Available

APRO has a stock of back bulletins which are available to members and subscribers at 50¢ each, postpaid, as per the following list:

- 1958 — Jul., Nov.
- 1959 — Mar., Jul.
- 1960 — Mar., Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1961 — Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1962 — Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1963 — Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1964 — Jan., March.
- 1967 — Nov.-Dec.
- 1968 — Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.
- 1969 — Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.
- 1970 — May-Jun., Nov.-Dec.
- 1971 — Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun. Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.

When ordering, be sure to indicate exactly which bulletins are required. Send remittance for the correct amount and print name and address clearly.

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APRO Membership including Bulletin:
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 All other countries \$7.00 yr.

UFO Photos

We wish to notify APRO members and subscribers that the sale of UFO photos, as listed in previous *Bulletins*, has been discontinued.

The reasons for discontinuing this service are the excessive manpower needed to maintain the photo collection and process orders, and the limited income for APRO from such sales. The sale of back *Bulletins* will continue as before.

Photo orders received up to December 31st, 1971, will be processed. After that date, refunds will be made.

McDonald

(Continued from Page Seven)

particularly nucleation and other aspects of physical meteorology. The subject of radiation and atmospheric optics was one of his favorites. Of particular note was his work in the field of weather modification. In 1958 he wrote a lengthy article entitled "The Physics of Cloud Modification" which serves as a standard reference

on this subject.

Over the last few years, Dr. McDonald gave considerable attention to the analysis of reports of Unidentified Flying Objects. As was his custom, he approached the problem as a scientific one, he studied all available information and evidence, he interviewed hundreds of people and made detailed analyses of possible explanations. He maintained that the pursuit of satisfactory explanations for UFO reports represented an important scientific problem which was not getting adequate attention.

Within his humanistic outlook, Dr. McDonald believed that the scientist should involve himself directly with major problems of society. He entered public debates on such important questions as those dealing with civil rights, racial justice and the influence of the military on civilian life. His 1959 analysis of Air Force missile-siting policy resulted in nationwide news coverage, an award-acknowledgement from the Department of Defense regarding the validity of his analysis.

Most recently he was deeply committed to the analysis of the effects on the atmosphere of the emission from supersonic transport airplanes. He spent hundreds of hours studying the relevant printed material and consulting with experts in many related disciplines. Having concluded that SST emissions could reduce ozone concentrations, increase ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth and lead to increases in the frequency of skin cancer, he did his utmost to convince other scientists, laymen and public officials that the SST represented a danger to society.

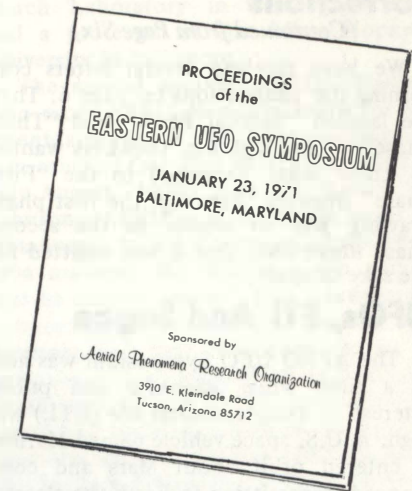
Dr. McDonald was a man of integrity and great courage. He was loved and admired by a great many people, he was respected by everyone who stopped to listen, he made a lasting impact on many facets of the atmospheric sciences and society, and he will be missed much more than we now realize. The Faculty of the University wishes to pay a sincere tribute to our colleague and extend our sympathies to his family.

Louis J. Battan
 (Associate Director, Institute of Atmospheric Physics & Professor, Department of Atmospheric Sciences)

A. Richard Kassander, Jr.
 (Director, Institute of Atmospheric Physics & Professor and Head, Department of Atmospheric Sciences)

Paul S. Martin
 (Chief Scientist, Laboratory of Paleoenvironmental Studies & Professor of Geosciences)

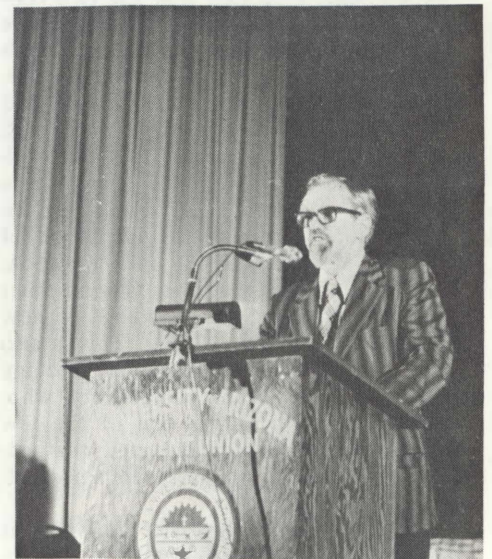
Cornelius Steelink
 (Professor of Chemistry)



APRO urges all members to obtain the *Proceedings of the Eastern UFO Symposium* (held at Baltimore, Maryland on January 23rd, 1971), a new publication brought out by APRO and available at \$3.00 postpaid in the U.S., Canada and Mexico (\$3.50 all other countries). Please make checks payable to APRO.

Symposium Photos

Photographs of the participants of the APRO UFO Symposium are shown below and on Page Nine with appropriate captions.



Dr. J. Allen Hynek
 at the APRO UFO Symposium.

The UFO Phenomenon And Science Education

By Dr. A. Henry Swann

Dr. Swann is an Assistant Professor of
 (See Science—Page Nine)



The Biological Sciences Panel discussion. From left to right: Mr. Lorenzen, Dr. Salisbury, Dr. Munday and Dr. Cahn.

Science

(Continued from Page Eight)

Science Education at East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, and is Consultant to APRO in the same field.

In the *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects*, Dr. Edward U. Condon took to task those science teachers who encourage students to read and examine presently available material on UFOs. He states that this is tantamount to "miseducation" and that students examining such materials will be "educationally harmed."

The central aspect of science is to seek to express in the best possible terms a description of physical phenomenon. This description would include some or all the processes and products of the "doing of science." It is my belief that students, at their own level, will not be educationally



The Social Sciences Panel discussion. From left to right: Mrs. Lorenzen, Dr. Sprinkle, Dr. Shideler and Dr. Creegan.



The Physical Sciences Panel discussion. From left to right: Dr. Frieden, Mr. Greenwell, Dr. Walker, Dr. Henry and Dr. Derr.

harmd by a critical, careful and systematic analysis of UFO reports. Students may apply tests of internal consistency based on present day scientific principles and order various UFO reports from obviously "kook" accounts of the UFO cultists, to reports containing many internally consistent pieces of data. This "passing of judgment" on collections of data is itself a worthwhile scientific exercise.

In view of the fact that the persistent questions concerning UFOs, such as nature, origin and purpose have not been satisfactorily answered, I feel that it is a violation of the spirit of science for a science teacher to propagate as scientific "fact" any of the views concerning UFOs, such as animals in the upper atmosphere, extraterrestrial spacecraft or misinter-

preted, common, physical phenomena such as meteors, reflections, ball lightning or swamp gas.

It is my contention that the cause of science is served by seeking to find answers to unanswered problems. Certainly the UFO question remains.

Please Note

We would like to hear from members in the vicinity of Warren, Rhode Island who would be willing to read the Bulletin to an APRO member in that city who is blind. Any offers should be directed to Mrs. Lorenzen at APRO Headquarters.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Always include old and new Zip Codes.